Developing Michigan's Student Assessments

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Overview of the Presentation

- # Item Development Steps
- * Assessment Administration Steps
- # Assessment Requirements
- # Assessment Q & A
- # Uses of Assessment Information

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Item Development Steps

- # Hire item development contractor
- # Review the content expectations
 - ₽ Determine which skills can be assessed and which can not
- # Develop the test blueprint by determining:
 - n outline of the final test.
 - n the overall test length.
 - # which skills will be in each test component.
 - n how each skill will be assessed (e.g., multiple-choice or written-response items).
 - m how each item will be written

Item Development Steps

- # Form the Item Development Teams
 - # Classroom teachers
 - # Curriculum specialists
 - **b** University subject-matter experts
- * Invite the Item Development Teams to the first meeting
- * Prepare item development training materials

Item Development Steps

- * Conduct the first item development meeting.
 - » Provide item writing training
 - n Review the skills to be assessed with item writers
 - n Item writers draft initial version of test items
 - * On-going editing of items to mentor item writers
 - m Complete initial draft of assigned test items
- # Item writers finish their assignments at home.
- * Item writers return their materials to the item development contractor

Item Development Steps

- # Item development contractor lightly edits the items
 - * Contractor points out further work needed
- * Items returned to item writers for further editing
- * Items edited by item writers
- * Item writers conduct small-scale pilot tests (5-10 students)
- # Item writers review tryout data and re-edit items

Item Development Steps

- # Planning for second Item Development Team meeting completed
- - Initial assignments completed, including writing the scoring instructions for written-response items
 - * Additional writing assignments completed
 - * Items are turned in to the item development contractor

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Item Development Steps

- * Item development contractor thoroughly edits the items
- * Content advisory committee reviews items for content
- ***** Bias/sensitivity committee reviews items to eliminate poor items
- # Items are packaged for statewide pilot test

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Item Development Steps

- * Draft test packages are reviewed by OEAA staff
- * Volunteer pilot schools are recruited
- # Final changes are made to the test packages
- # Pilot tests are printed, packaged and then shipped to pilot schools
- # Pilot testing occurs in Michigan schools (100-300 students/item)

Item Development Steps

- # Pilot test are returned to the item development contractor
- # Pilot tests are scored
- * The test data is analyzed to determine whether each item worked
- # Content advisory committee reviews items for content
- # Bias/sensitivity committee reviews items to eliminate poor items
- # Good items placed in item bank for future use.

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Assessment Administration Steps

- ***** Select assessment administration contractor
- * Assemble the operational tests by pulling items from the item bank
- # Add field test items from the item bank to try out before use in statewide assessments
- # Embed field test items in all operational tests (for equating purposes)
- # Tests are assembled, proofed, and printed
- * Quantities of materials determined for each school and district

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Assessment Administration Steps

- * Administration contractor packages the materials by school and district
- * Tests distributed to schools across the state
- # Operational and embedded field testing occurs statewide in the fall
- # Results returned to districts after Thanksgiving
- # Field test items are analyzed and good items retained in the item bank
- * Field-tested items are used to build the operational forms used the following year.

Assessment at Different Levels

- * Testing is carried out for several reasons:
 - ▶ Federally required
 - n State required
 - * State guided/suggested
 - m Locally determined

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Federal and State Requirements

- # Federal laws
 - ≈ Individuals With Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997 (IDEA-97)
 - * No Child Left Behind (NCLB)
 - Title I
 - n Title III
- # State laws
 - » Public Act 38 of 1970, Amended
 - ₽ Public Act 289 of 1995
 - m Merit Award Legislation

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Who Is Assessed?

- # General education students in grades 3-8 plus high school
- * All special education students
 - # MEAP
 - m Alternate assessments (MI-Access)
- * All English language learners
- # English proficiency assessments
- m MEAP/MI-Access assessments

On What Are They Assessed?

- # English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies
- # Based on Grade Level Content Expectations
 - # English Language Arts (grades 3-8)
 - m Mathematics (grades 3-8)
- * Based on Standards and Benchmarks
 - # Science (grades 5 & 8)
 - * Social Studies (grades 6 & 9)

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When Are They Assessed?

- * Elementary/Middle School
 - # Grades 3-9: October
- # High School
 - m This school year (10th, 11th, and 12th grades)
 - * Late October-Early November
 - * March-April Fall and Spring of
 - » Next school year (Michigan Merit Exam)
 - » Spring of 11th grade
 - * Re-test Fall and Spring of 12th grades
 - # Dual Enrollment Testing: 10th and 11th grades

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How Are They Assessed?

- # Paper-and-pencil tests
 - # Multiple-choice items
- # Written-response items
- # Individually-administered assessments
 - m MI-Access (special education students with severe disabilities)
 - ₱ English Language Learner assessments speaking and listening

Uses of Student Assessment

Student

- * Guide student learning on a dally basis
- Provide information about students who were tested to learn critical skills not already learned
- **≈** Student accountability promotion/graduation
- Student selection placement in special programs, such as gifted or special education
- * Reporting student progress to students, parents, and other educators

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Uses of Student Assessment

School

- * Review and improve instructional program
- f t Increase instructional alignment horizontal and vertical
- School accountability hold educators responsible for improved student achievement
- * School accreditation
- π Program evaluation effectiveness of new initiatives
- m Inform parents of all students about the level of student achievement and improvement efforts under way

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Uses of Student Assessment

District

- m Prioritize schools for improvement assistance efforts
- Provide data for local school board to understand student and school achievement
- Report academic progress of the district to parents and other taxpayers, including key community decision-makers
- # Increase community support for schools and for school improvement efforts
- Help make decisions about prospective school administrators or other educators

Uses of Student Assessment

- # State
 - to Determine priority schools for the interventions required by Federal (and state) law
 - # Guide state-level assistance to "high priority" schools those failing to make adequate yearly progress
 - m Fund schools could be general state aid and/or special programs to impact struggling schools
 - Allocate human resources such as providing staff or consultants to provide supportive management advice and strategies to schools

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For Questions and Comments

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